

TODAY'S PRICES

Medean bank notes 12 1/2—Medean
penn 12—Columbia currency 4—Car-
ransas currency 6—Bar silver, (Handy &
Harrison) quotations 25—Copper 13—
Silver 10—Gold 10—Livestock strong—
Stocks dull.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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EL PASO, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1915.

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12 PAGES, TWO SECTIONS, TODAY.

HOME EDITION

WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso, partly cloudy; New Mexico,
mostly clear; Arizona, cloudy; show-
ers. Wind: Texas, cloudy, warmer.

"Let Us Have War," 30,000 Italians Cry

SKIRMISHES REPORTED OVER NEW CANAL GOVERNS PORTUGAL

REPRESENTATIVE PRESIDENT IS TO RETAIN HIS OFFICE

LIGHTS OF GREAT U. S. FLEET ARE DAZZLING

BRITISH BREAK ENEMY'S LINES

6000 ARMENIANS ARE MASSACRED

GIBSON'S ALL'S ENEMIES ELATED

AUSTRIA WOULD PLACATE U. S.

Is Anxious to Avoid Break; Unanimity of Nation Disturbs Embassies.

ZEPPELIN VISITS CALAIS; TWO KILLED, ONE WOUNDED

ENGLISH MINERS STRIKE REGARDING WAR BONUS

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

CHANGES IN QUARANTINE ARE URGED BY TEXAS CATTLEMEN

SEARS HELD UNDER \$5000 BOND ON CHARGE OF MURDER

TO WITHDRAW 15,000 ACRES IN ARIZONA UNDER CAREY ACT

STEAMER CHIYO MARU TAKES FIRE AT SEA

AUSTRIA CONFISCATES PROPERTY OF ROTHSCHILDS

The "International Fleet" of 1,000,000 Men Make Slight Headway

Italian and Austrian Troops Fight, Is Report; Italy's Decision Awaited.

TRIESTE, AUSTRIA, SCENE OF RIOT Women Attack Governor's Palace; Burn Emperor's Picture; Repulsed.

ROME, Italy, May 17.—Premier Salandra has convened a council of ministers for today at which time it is expected a decision will be reached as to the stand Italy shall take. A decision probably will be reached also as to whether parliament shall reopen May 20 as arranged before the ministerial crisis, or whether it shall be postponed.

People Demand War.
Official confirmation of the report that the Salandra cabinet will remain in power was greeted by a most remarkable demonstration of approval. A crowd estimated at 300,000 gathered in the Piazza del Popolo at the foot of the Pincian hill, the apex and summit of which were thronged with representatives of the most aristocratic families in the capital. It was a popular manifestation in favor of war.

Society Women Wave Flags.
Society women, wearing the tri-color of Italy, waved flags and handkerchiefs as they joined in the cheers for Salandra and Italian minister Sonnino, while hands played patriotic airs. An endless procession of enthusiastic Romans marched under a shower of flowers thrown from the houses along the way.

Rome's great demonstration of rejoicing at the solution of the ministerial crisis by the retention in office of the so-called "war cabinet" was echoed throughout the kingdom. Everywhere was evident on the part of the people a desire for war with Austria.

Women in Trieste Revolt.
A revolution has broken out in Trieste, according to a message from the Italian Nationalist, telegraphed from the frontier. A crowd, composed chiefly of women, because of the men have been called to the colors, invaded the square on which faces the palace of the governor, baron Pissardi. The women cried, "Death to Pissardi!" and, burning an Austrian flag, together with the portrait of the emperor, and attempted to attack the palace.

The governor ordered gendarmes to charge, and the women retired, fighting stubbornly. Lamp posts were torn down and the signs of tobacco shops, which bear the Austrian coat of arms, because their business as a government monopoly, were destroyed.

The Italian dispatch stated that 47 women were killed and over 300 injured.

Italy Wants Trieste.
Trieste, though an Austrian possession, is populated very largely by Italians. It is the eastern side of the northern extremity of the Adriatic sea, the western side of which lies Italy. Trieste and Istria, which lies southeast of Trieste, have been the basis of negotiations between Italy and Austria.

The decision of these provinces to Italy as a price of Italy's neutrality have been discussed by Vienna and Rome.

Salandra Still Chosen.
As for the actual situation in Italy, the foremost fact is that premier Salandra, who resigned a few days ago, to be replaced by a new cabinet because of the divided sentiment of the administration regarding war, consented Saturday night to resign.

This was regarded tantamount to an official announcement that Italy will enter the war on the side of the triple entente, Great Britain, France and Russia.

Foreign minister Sonnino received baron Karl von Macchio, temporary Austrian ambassador at Rome Sunday. It is reported baron Macchio asked Sonnino whether his retention in office might be interpreted as meaning that Italy has decided upon war.

Austrians Leaving Rome.
The Austrian consul having notified the few remaining Austrians in Rome to be ready to leave on a moment's notice, most of them have decided to depart.

When the soldiers at the barracks at Castro Pretorio learned that premier Salandra was to remain in power they began an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of war.

Heads Of Rebellion Decide To Cease Efforts, Pending Next Election.

GO BACK TO WORK, IS LATEST ORDER Bloodshed In Streets Of the Portuguese Capital Has Now Subsid.

PARIS, France, May 17.—Somewhat obscure dispatches received today by the Havas agency indicated that the rebellion in Portugal has resulted in the overthrow of the unpopular cabinet and the selection of a new set of advisers for president Arriaga. It is also stated that quiet has now been restored in the capital.

The Dispute Aided.
An official proclamation issued by the cabinet after its first meeting in the Hotel de Ville, reads:

"The new ministry, representing public opinion, congratulates the population and the army and the navy on the noble way in which they fulfilled their duties in the difficult crisis from which we have just emerged. The ministry invites all citizens to resume their work and occupation in respect of the law."

Threats For Riots.
If by chance riots should disturb the peace, they will be guilty of high treason and they will be punished to the full extent of the law.

The minister of interior, says that the revolutionary committee, not wishing to create difficulties, but rather to avoid them, has come to the conclusion that in so much as senior Arriaga, president of the republic, respected the revolutionary movement, he will be continued in office, until the expiration of his term, October 5, next."

Madrid, Spain, May 17.—An official dispatch received here today from Lisbon announces that fighting similar to that which occurred Sunday night broke out again today. The naval bombardment was stopped Saturday night owing to a lack of ammunition.

The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists pillaged.

Rebels Announce Program.
A dispatch from Lisbon containing the proclamation issued by the revolutionary committee in Lisbon is as follows:

"We are going to restore the republic to the Portuguese people, we demand a democratic government and it ought to be republican. We shall adopt no party flag, because we wish all republicans to be united for the dignity of the country and the salvation of the republic."

"We do not advise violence or reprisals. Our energy does not preclude generosity for the vanquished. It is the province of the national government alone to execute measures for patriotic defense. All may rely upon its honor and its patriotism."

Portuguese Clashes Between Italy and Austria.
Another dispatch from Lisbon says the revolutionary party assembled the warship Vasco da Gama, and debarcated on the designation of a national government and the choice of ministers. The cabinet, it is stated, probably will be headed by Jaco Chagas, who will also have the portfolio of minister of the interior. The other members probably will be Fernando Costa, former minister of marine; Duarte Leite, former minister of finance; Brasilio Telles, former minister of finance and Raulo Falco.

The war office and discussed the situation with Gen. Zupelli, the minister of war.

Border Clashes Reported.
The Austrian ambassador, baron von Macchio, conferred at the Villa Malta with prince von Bielow, the German ambassador, for two hours.

The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier.

BARNES IS SUBJECTED TO CROSS EXAMINATION
SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 17.—William Barnes resumed the witness stand in the supreme court to submit to further cross examination at the hands of John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Theodore Roosevelt. He followed to the stand a number of former members of the state legislature who gave testimony regarding the conduct of 1911 over the election of a United States senator.

William Keyes said he talked with Mr. Barnes about the senatorial situation and quoted Mr. Barnes as saying it would be a good idea if the Republicans would stand with Democrat insurgents to elect independent.

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New York.—Since the arrival here of the Atlantic squadron for review the night view of the East river front where the ships lie at anchor, has been one of dazzling splendor. The ships are all outlined against the dark lines of the New Jersey shore by thousands of electric lights, while from every direction there dart out the glaring, all-seeing rays of countless searchlights.

French Cooperate Bravely and Germans May Have to Fall Further Back.
London, Eng., May 17.—Field marshal Sir John French has broken his silence in regard to the movements of the British to the west of the Somme, with the announcement of an advance of nearly a mile into the German lines. This, together with the confidence of the French thrust, both north of Ypres and southwest of La Bassée, constitutes the outstanding features of the military situation today.

Military commentators here regard the British advance as a genuine break of the German line, which, if maintained, must mean a retreat for a considerable section of the invaders' forces. Recapture of the bridge over the Yser canal at Steenstraete by the French deprives the Germans of their last connection with the west side of the waterway. German assaults on the British position at Ypres seem to have ceased, at least for the moment, as field marshal French reports all quiet there for the last 48 hours.

Official reports from Petrograd do little to intensify the severity of the defeat which the Russians have experienced over practically the whole of the region of hostilities. The vigorous German armies have robbed the Russians of most of the gains of the hard winter and early spring campaigns, with the exception of Przemyśl, which is closely threatened on two sides by hostile forces.

Zeppelin Raid Checked.
Another Zeppelin attack on seaside resorts on the east coast early this morning accomplished no more than recent raids. British airmen routed the Zeppelin. Ramsdale and Margate received bombs. Three were injured at Ramsgate.

140 Germans Captured.
The French war office at Paris this afternoon issued the following statement on the progress of hostilities: "In the region of Het Sas we have continued to make progress. Saturday evening we occupied a hill strongly defended by the enemy and on the east bank of the canal we took possession of the first German line, making at the same time 145 prisoners and capturing four machine guns."

Fire on Turkish Flag.
On the Oise at a point near Italy, the German undoubtedly in an effort to influence our sharpshooters, displayed in front of our lines a Turkish flag, a green background with the crescent and star. Our African troops responded by rifle fire which brought this flag to the ground. A sharpshooter subsequently brought the flag back to our lines.

Germans Admit Withdrawal.
Berlin, Germany, May 17.—Via Wireless to St. Louis, Mo.—German army headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of the war reading as follows:

"In the western war theater: 'North of Ypres and to the west of the canal near Steenstraete and Het Sas the German Sunday gave up their advanced positions and, to avoid losses from the strong artillery fire of the enemy, they drew back their smaller forces to the main positions on the eastern bank of the canal.'"

"South of Neuve Chapelle the British still hold parts of the front. French tanks May 15th destroyed an enemy tank. The fighting continues north of Arras. Near Albain and Neuville French attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy."

Airship Raids Mentioned.
"German airships have successfully attacked the seaports of Dover and Ramsgate. Sunday night from England sent forth that a hostile aircraft had appeared over Dover, but for a short time only and no mention of an attack was made. An airship, probably the same vessel, did deliver an attack on Ramsgate, 23 miles north of Dover, dropping 40 bombs."

"In the eastern war theater: 'Don't the Dnieper, Dniestr, Dniestr and Czekisaki, and south of the Niemen river near Mirimipol and Ladnow, attacks by the enemy were repulsed. Among the Russian prisoners taken near Stavl, in Courland, were a number of recruits of the class of 1914, who had only been in training for three weeks.'"

"In the southeastern war theater: 'The German advance between the Pilica river and the upper Vistula and

6000 ARMENIANS ARE MASSACRED
London, Eng., May 17.—Six thousand Armenians have been massacred at Van, in Armenia. Asiatic Turkey, according to a dispatch received in official quarters in London today from the Russian consul at Urumieh, Persia.

This message is dated May 15. It adds that the Armenians are defending themselves to the utmost against the Turks and held is urgently needed.

along the front from Sambar to Stry and Stanislaw continues. The river San has been crossed at several places near Jarislav and to the northward. There is fighting going on around Przemyśl.

ZEPPELIN VISITS CALAIS; TWO KILLED, ONE WOUNDED
Calais, France, May 17.—A Zeppelin airship, coming from the channel, dropped bombs on various quarters of the city, killing two children and wounding one woman. The property damage was slight. After its raid the Zeppelin sailed away in the direction of the sea.

ENGLISH MINERS STRIKE REGARDING WAR BONUS
London, Eng., May 17.—Some thousands of miners in the Black country went on strike today in consequence of a dispute over the question of a war bonus, according to the Evening News. The Black country is a name applied to the mining and manufacturing district on the borders of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, England, between Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

The War At a Glance
ITALY'S long-awaited decision for or against war may be reached today. Premier Salandra has called a cabinet meeting for this afternoon in which the political crisis which resulted in the retention in office of the Salandra ministry.

All Italy is in a state of feverish excitement and the temperature of the people is reported as reaching its highest point. The first since the political crisis which resulted in the retention in office of the Salandra ministry.

ALLIES ATTACK GERMAN LINE
The German line this morning just north of La Bassée has been made by the allies and according to French and British official reports has been attended with conspicuous success.

The German war office says all attacks of the allies were repulsed. The operations now in progress are characterized as the most important of any since last fall.

Russians Stubbornly Resist
A Berlin dispatch asserts that the Russians have suffered very heavy losses in Galicia, notwithstanding their denial. The Austrians apparently have made a further slight gain but the Russians strongly placed on the river San are offering stubborn resistance. A great battle is expected along the river.

6000 Armenians Slain
The unrest in Asiatic Turkey during the war has resulted in further attacks by Turks and Kurds on Armenians. The Russian consul at Urumieh, Persia, states that 6000 Armenians have been massacred in the province of Van.

French Invade German Colonies
Following the recent British victories in German southwest Africa, French forces have invaded successfully the German colony at Kamerun. A force from French west Africa captured the important port of Eboa on May 11.

Germans Make Air Raids
A German dirigible appeared over Calais Sunday night and dropped bombs killing two children. The British airship which raided Ramsdale early this morning was pursued across the English channel by aeroplanes and apparently was damaged severely.

STEAMER CHIYO MARU TAKES FIRE AT SEA
San Francisco, Cal., May 17.—Confirmation of a report of fire on the steamer Chiyo Maru, due at Yokohama Tuesday, was received today by wireless. The message stated that fire started in the cotton cargo but did not state the damage done or whether the fire was under control. The vessel carried 296 passengers and crew.

AUSTRIA CONFISCATES PROPERTY OF ROTHSCHILDS
Geneva, Switzerland, May 17.—It is reported here that the Austrian government has confiscated the property of the Rothschilds in the dual monarchy, as well as that of various English, Russian and French families.

Is Anxious to Avoid Break; Unanimity of Nation Disturbs Embassies.
Washington, D. C., May 17.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, had a long conference today with secretary Bryan and other state department officials. While the ambassador would not discuss the subject of his visit, the impression prevailed in well-informed circles that he had been endeavoring to sound out the feeling with a view toward assisting in a peaceful settlement of the situation with Germany.

It is known that the Austrian ambassador and count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, have been in close consultation for several days, and that Austria is watching with deep interest the course of events between the United States and her ally, throwing her influence in the direction of preventing any rupture in friendly relations.

Nothing to Arbitrate.
The seriousness of the sinking of the Lusitania, the intense feeling it has aroused in the United States and the country wide sympathy which has been given to president Wilson's note, are facts which both the Austrian and German ambassadors are understood to have communicated to their respective governments. It was believed also that they had cautioned extreme care for the present, at least, in the submarine warfare, which would further intensify feeling in the United States.

Nothing to Arbitrate.
That the United States stands firmly on the absolute justice both from a legal and a humane point of view of its position, and therefore has nothing to offer to avoid any act which would further intensify feeling in the United States.

House Considers Appropriations.
The house spent the entire morning session in considering the departmental appropriation bill. The educational appropriation bill, which had been made a special order for the day, was delayed for the departmental bill.

CHANGES IN QUARANTINE ARE URGED BY TEXAS CATTLEMEN
Austin, Tex., May 17.—Certain modifications are being urged by the Texas livestock commission, issued on April 15, 1915, at a conference being held here this afternoon by members of the Texas Livestock Sanitary commission, stockmen and others interested in the matter.

The members of the commission, headed by chairman J. H. Avery, are here. There are also several stockmen and others here.

The conference with the governor began this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SEARS HELD UNDER \$5000 BOND ON CHARGE OF MURDER
Silverton, Texas, May 17.—Bead the sum of \$5000 has been given to W. G. Sears, following his examining trial on the charge of killing A. O. Long, sheriff of Brierley county. The preliminary trial attracted a large number of the friends of both parties. In the trial of the case in the state court, Sears' attorneys will be E. S. Kinder, of Plainview, A. B. Martin, of Tulsa, and K. E. Bain, of Silverton. Judge Fives, of Childress, will assist in the prosecution.

TO WITHDRAW 15,000 ACRES IN ARIZONA UNDER CAREY ACT
Phoenix, Ariz., May 17.—Notification of the first withdrawal of land in Arizona, under the provisions of the Carey act, has been received by the Arizona land commission from Washington. The withdrawal includes 15,000 acres of the Gila land lying on the south side of the Gila river near Mohawk, Yuma county. Application for the withdrawal was made about six months ago by California capitalists who expect to dam the Gila and reclaim the land.

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460,028 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING LOST DURING WAR
London, Eng., May 17.—Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary of the admiralty, stated today in reply to a question in the house of commons today that 460,028 tons of British shipping, other than warships, had been captured by the German navy since the outbreak of the war.

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"Navy Expresses Our Ideals"
The president declared the navy brought the United States in touch with the rest of the world. Secretary Danahy was warmly welcomed by the president. Under him, the president said, the navy had become more and more efficient. The navy, he declared, has his entire support.

"The navy of the United States," the president said, "expresses our ideals."

Fleet Most Powerful Fighting Force Ever Assembled In U. S. Port.

LAND PARADE IS FIRST FEATURE Address At Hotel Precedes Naval Review; People Cheer President.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwark in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson river today, groomed for review by the president of the United States.

The most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port, 44 in all, the fleet stretched for four miles in a double line of solemn array.

Conveyed by the cruiser Baltimore, the Mayflower, bringing the president from Washington, reached the harbor Sunday night and after a short halt near Tompkinsville, stood up the river to anchor off West 41st street.

Land Parade Comes First.
The naval review, preceded in the forenoon by a land parade, was the program as a chief ceremonial feature. Tuesday the demonstration will end with the departure of the fleet for the Atlantic coast, second only to the leaving the fleet will be the Mayflower, firing the presidential salute.

In addition to the usual secret service guard for the president, policemen were sent as a special guard. From each ship 250 bluejackets and 50 marines from the battleships were to form four regiments of bluejackets and one of marines under the command of admiral Dewitt Coffman, brigade commander.

The fleet which the president saw today for the first time in his official capacity comprises virtually the entire strength of the Atlantic naval force and is practically the backbone of a navy which at the outbreak of the European war stood up to the fleets of Great Britain and Germany.

Rain Spatters Uniforms.
A sharp rain spattered the natty uniforms of the president and his party as they swung into parade formation shortly after 10 o'clock today and headed north on Fifth avenue.

Thousands of people lined the sidewalks, who cheered and roared a noisy welcome. The presidential party was trailed by three automobiles of secret service men and a detachment of detectives from police headquarters.

The seventh regiment, New York national guard, was drawn up at the reviewing stand in salute. The throng went up a cheer that did not end until the president and his party had passed.

Detachments Salute Chief.
A few minutes after the president reached the stand the head of the reviewing line came into view. As each detachment passed, the president was saluted.

When the last detachment had passed the president and party left the reviewing stand for a brief address by the president at a luncheon given by the citizens' committee.

"Wonderful Set of Men."
"Fine—wonderful, a great set of men," were the words of the president as the blue line tramped past in front of the reviewing stand. Once his face became very grave, however, when the sailors from the Florida and Utah marched by, holding aloft a standard on which was written "Veracruz, April 21-22, 1914." The Florida's mascot, "Drumfire," a goat, rested his smile.

As the president rode to the hotel, crowds along the way cheered with enthusiasm. Entering the hotel, he was given another round of cheers by a crowd in the lobby.

Delivers Address on the Flag.
President Wilson, in a patriotic address on the American flag and the protection it carries for Americans, at the luncheon given in his honor by the New York citizens' committee.

When the president arose, he was enthusiastically cheered. Five hundred army and navy officers and other guests jumped to their feet and applauded. All the officers were in full dress uniform.

"Navy Expresses Our Ideals."
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)